Should a State Prohibit the Sale of and prevent him obtaining it again? Intoxicating Liquors?

In your last issue Mr. Brown concluded his articles against Prohibition by taking the position that such a law would be impracticable, for two reasons: First. Because it would be violated. Second. That it would not be enforced, for the want of public opinion to sustain it.

Prohibitionists do not expect a total suppression of the liquor traffic by legislation. There will be violation of law, as long as the human race exists; and we do not expect this to be an exception. But we do claim that there will be fewer violations under the prohibitory system than there are under the license law, and that the evil caused by the former will be too insignificant to be compared with the great injury inflicted upon us by the sale of intoxicating drinks. The question is, not whether it will force some men to disregard law, and to lose respect for the government, for the practicability of a measure is not determined by considering the disadvantages alone, but whether or not the advantages to be gained so far exceed the disadvantages as to justify the effort. It is in this way the practicability of the prchibitory laws

Now, sound and logical reasoning is very pretty-both to read and to hearand I am surprised that Mr. Brown has never seen but very little of it in favor of this question, and whilst I do not profess to be an expert in that line, even when it is required, I would refer him to our able, concise and logical "plea for prohibition" by Dr. Hagood, President of Emory College, that has been placed in my bands in the last day or two.

Logic on the practicability of this law is of very little importance. It vanishes like the mist of morning, when placed by the side of the practical results to be seen in those places where the experiment has been made.

Let us begin near home. A correspondent in the News and Courier, writing from the little town of Wedgefield, Sumter county, on the results of prohibition there, says: "The bar-rooms closed up, and there has been no such curse here, or whiskey sold in any way since. Soon the talk of building a church and school house sprang up in the stead .-These have been realized with all their beneficent results, and other churches brandy and other distilled liquors per still are projected. The place has grown almost as by magic. Industry and thrift prevail. Lands have advanced in value in a ratio exceeding anything previously dreamed of in this county. Population has increased. A healthy moral tone the streets of Paris than in those of Lonprevails to such an extent that if a man |don." Horace Greeley wrote from Paris | can camp, and found out his mistake. of any respectability 'gets in whiskey,' that "wine will intoxicate, does intoxias the common phrase is, he is ashamed to be seen about Wedgefield, for here public sentiment connects degradation with such a condition. And the course of exents in this good way is decidedly

A similar report comes from Marlboro county, where, amongst the many beneficent results, Judge Mackey says there was less crime there than in any county

Upon the authority of Rev. J. W. Lee, of Carrollton, Ga., in a letter dated April 24th, 1880, a portion of which appeared in the INTELLIGENCER a few days ago, we have the result of the prohibitory law in that town in substance as in South Caroling when our Legislature follows: Before the liquor traffic was and our people will encourage the use of the, and a good many of the old trees abolished the trade of the place was wine as a substitute for liquor. The inabout \$200,000 a year, now it is \$500,000. ebriate will still revel in his drunken-The \$30,000 that was spent for whiskey ness, and the young be beguiled into prior to 1875 is now spent in building babits of intoxication, for in almost houses, improving stock, draining lands every case the thirst originates with the and paying taxes. The farmers are wine cup. You might as well speak of nearly all out of debt. He says in a quenching fire with oil, or of saving a moral point of view that the result has man's life by killing a venomous serpent This granite column is erected by the been perfectly remarkable. The Solici- that is about to attack him, and leaving old Thirteen States and Tennessee, and tor of the Circuit says there is less crime on his body innumerable leaches. You cost, with foundation and erection, about in that county than in any other in the save him from instant death, but leave \$5,000. Ex Captain Courtenay, of the

Its practicability has been thoroughly but inevitable. tested in Maine. Let me give a few facts as to its working there, taken from the tions than any other remedy. It will dergone an amount of labor the past fif-Christian Advocate: "For the purpose of stop three fourths of the drunkenness arranging general details which could comparison, let us put Maine by the side and nearly all the crime. Let its friends not have been compensated in money. of Massachusetts. In Massachusetts in be bold and persevering, yet courteous, The motive for this gratuitous service 1879 there were in State prisons and jails for it is not a war against individuals- was the reunion of the "Old Thirteen" 4,962 convicts, or one to every 460 of and ere long the banner of victory will on the soil of South Carolina, the promotion of kindly feeling among all sections population. In Maine in 1879 there proudly wave over the ruins of the ene- of the Union, and the public recognition were in prisons and jails, exclusive of my. those imprisoned for violations of liquor laws, 400, or one to every 1,650 o. population. In other words, the number of confessed to a missionary that they had criminals in Massachusetts is three times as large in proportion as in Maine."

Is it possible for a man to furnish arguments more convincing than these facts, even though he possessed the logic of a Bowlan? Reason and experience both teach that the benefits produced by prohibition are infinitely greater and more valuable to society than be the injury sustained by reason of its disregard. when enacted, by those who will sell liquor; and thus, its practicability is indisputably established.

· It is mere conjecture to say that when such a law is enacted it will not be enforced for the want of public opinion to sustain it. We have the same right to day. He went home, lighted his fire, say that it will be enforced. Some one and prepared a warm reception for the shaft, and the statue, which stands upon may say that rum sellers violate the law may say that rum sellers violate the law neighbor, who brought him a message when they sell behind a screen, or sell to from Maubenge. He invited her in, and is composed of four members. The base minors and persons of intemperate hab- ordered his wife to close all the doors its, and yet you never hear of one being and windows. Then he stirred up his indicted for it; and Mr. Brown intimates that for this reason this will be the case when prohibitory laws are passed. No one will prosecute the offenders. Punishment for violating law should be, and generally is, proportioned to the nature of the offense committed, and is of such a character generally as is calculated to prevent it being repeated. In ordinary cases, then, there is an inducement to prosecute those who violate law. Such is not the case when we take violations of these minor restrictions placed upon the liquor seller into consideration .--What inducement is there to prosecute

minor, &c.? Will it forfeit his license New Orleans to load.

No! He will simply pay the fine and then resume his business. Very little good, if any, would be accomplished even if prosecutions should be had until creens should be utterly annihilated, and no minor ever be able to buy s drink. The floodgates of intemperance would still be open. It would be equivalent to "stopping up the spigot and losing at the bung hole." This is the true reason why such violations go unpunished, and it is not because public opinion is not sufficiently strong against the license system. Let the law provide a punishment that is calculated to stop the evil, and numbers of men will be found in every community who will enforce it. By public opinion is meant nothing more than the views of the majority. If prohibitory laws are passed against the wishes of the majority, yet it would not be impracticable; for the minority, backed up by the machinery of the government, could and would overcome all opposition and enforce

Mr. Brown suggests that the Legislature should tax the sale of strong drinks severely, and encourage in those who will drink the use of light beveragessuch as ale, beer and wine-as a means of lessening intemperance. This is no new suggestion. It has been thoroughly tested, and as an argument against it we will see how it has worked where it has been tried. "California," says Commissioner Wells, "with her cheap wines for temperance, in the year ending June 30, 1867, sold fourteen times, per head, as much alcoholic stuff as Maine did, and more than any other State." A convention of the friends of temperance, of the same State, in October, 1866, resolved against wine growing. Conventions of congregational ministers and lay delegates, same month, reached the same

Now, let us look at the facts concern-

ing domestic wines and their influence upon drunkenness in the countries where they are raised and made. It is stated that in Paris, the city of wine, where other city in the world, in 1863, there was consumed seven gallons distilled spirits for each man, woman and child : that she produced 1,086,000,000 gallons of wine in 1865, and yet consumed more head than any other nation on earth. This indicates that wine does not wean men from strong drink. Our author, cate; that there are confirmed drunkards in Paris and throughout France, is noto-Foote, of Salem, Mass., writing from Paris, after large investigations. "denies wine producing countries are sober." Rev. E. S. Lacy, of San Francisco, six months in Switzerland, a wine growing section, says: "Here more intoxication was obvious than in any other place it was ever my lot to live in." Cardinal Acton, Chief Judge of Rome, says: "Nearly all the crime in Rome origi-

nates in the use of wine." I hope the day will never be reached him in a condition where death is slow

Probibition has fewer plausible objec-H. G. SCUDDAY.

- Thirteen Indian mothers in Alaska killed their girl babies to save them from the misery which they themselves suf-fered, and which is the lot of all women in most of the Indian tribes of that

- Four thousand seven hundred im migrants arrived at Castle Garden, New York, Thursday, May 5th. At the close of business the recording clerk, who has to listen to each name and guess at its spelling, said he felt as though he had opied the directories of a half dozen German towns.

- A Belgian peasant in the commune of Havay lost a child and a cow in rapid is calculated to arouse in the minds of succession. He believed that he was those who behold it, that veneration and bewitched, and consulted a somnambulist, who advised him to baffle the evil spirits by burning the first woman who should enter his house on the following expected visitor. She happened to be a its abacus. big fire and proceeded to broil his visitor. from being cooked.

day, May 6, seven steamers arrived at feet thick. New Orleans from the West, with thirtynine barges in tow. These fleets brought bulk—an average of 36,000 bushels or cut on the base and sub-base, forming a over 1,000 tons for each barge. In adbevelled face from the outer edge of the dition to this quantity of grain they also sub-base to the die block; this bevelled brought over 8,000 tons of sack grain face, although a utilitarian feature, by flour, oil cake and other merchandise. The New Orleans papers are, naturally enough, delighted with this exhibit, and him for selling behind a screen to a ty-seven feet of water can come up

COWPENS.

Correspondence Columbia Register SPARTANBURG, S. C., May 10, 1881. Spartanburg is all alive to day, and her eople, as well as the visitors who are ouring in from all directions, are filled in front of the Court House, and between it and the Court House is the stand from which the speaking is to take place. The stand is a substantial wooden covered platform, with a tier of seats back of the peakers. East of the monument and tand is a frame work of seats for the ladies, capable of accommodating several hundred persons. The drapery for the to veil the Farragut monument, at Washington, and consists of two naval flags, o arranged as to fall gracefully around the statue, and to come away readily at the proper time. A number of gas jets are placed around the monument, so as to display, when lighted, the names of Morgan, Pickens, Washington and Howard, one on each of the four sides. Over the public square is suspended a large eagle, made entirely of immortelles, and presented for this occasion by friends in New York, of Col. J. H. Hunt, of Spar-

The monument and stand are tastefully decorated with evergreens and United States flags, and flags are displayed in various buildings. An immense United States flag is suspended across the public square by a wire stretched from the Merchants Hotel to the Central Hotel. THE BATTLE OF COWPENS

was fought on January 17, 1781. In the Carolina was truly lamentable. The ries, and there was no organized resisyoung growth of timber being frequently inscriptions are cast in bronze panels, destroyed by fires, and grass being abun- and, with the grey granite of the column, dant, so that it was a favorite grazing and Morgan Statue, are indestructible. place for cattle.

Tarleton supposed that Morgan was general inscription, to wit: sulted in the famous and decisive victory we are now celebrating. The muster rolls of the American army are so imrious and undeniable." Hon. Caleb perfect, and the militia were collected so hurriedly that it is impossible to get at the number engaged on their side. The most reasonable estimate is 850 men, in toto the theory that the people of the more than half of whom were undiscip lined militia. The British had 1,100, all of whom were choice and trained troops. They had a superior force of cavalry and at least 80 killed, 150 wounded and 600 prisoners, together with their two pieces of artillery, 35 wagons, 75 negroes, 100 horses, and most of their baggage. Our

loss was about 12 killed and 80 wounded. The Cowpens is in the upper edge of Spartanburg County and very near the North Carolina line. The battle field is sixteen miles Northeast of Spartanburg. It has never been cleared since the bat which were there when the battle was fought are there still; but a dense undergrowth has sprung up so that one cannot see through it now, whereas the view was | ing inscription : comparatively unobstructed then.

THE NEW MONUMENT. The public square in Spartanburg, where the monument stands, will here-Washington Light Infantry, now Mayor of Charleston, undertook the chairmanship of the committee of construction in January, 1880, and has voluntarily unof the patriotic and successful services of Daniel Morgan, one of the first in and the last out of the war for Independence, whose merits have been strangely overlooked in the past, and as well, doing honor to the gallant Howard, of the old Maryland Line, the great cavalry leader William Washington, and the inflexible Andrew Pickens, the leader of the upcountry South Carolina Rebels, and reviving in the public mind the glo-ries of this field and the patriotism of the armies who won the fight.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT. This memorial is designed in a simple and unpretentious style, which is certainly in keeping with the character of the hero of the fight, while the sturdy dignity of the architectural portion of the design respect and quiet admiration for its proportions, which the Doric order always

The monument is properly divided into three different parts, viz. : The base, the

proper, a complete octagon, is in two monument containing a perpendicular The police arrived in time to prevent her joint; all the other separate members being in one piece; this base is eleven - During the seven days ending Fri- feet in diameter, and one and one half

The sub-base is in one piece of stone eight feet and three inches in diameter: 1,406,350 bushels of corn and wheat in a "wash" of about one inch in height is anticipating as it were the taper of the die-block, avoid the violent contrast which would otherwise exist between regard it as only the beginning of an perfectly square corners, and the softer immense grain trade for that city, made outline of the die-block. The die-block possible by the success of the Eads jet- (resting immediately upon the sub-base) ties, by which steamships drawing twen- is at the bottom five and one-half feet in ismeter: it is four and a half feet in height to the architrave, and tapers to a

diameter of four and two-thirds feet at that point. The architrave which finishes THE BATTLE MONUMENT UNVEILED the base is composed of three members the cavette, fillet and level, a common but appropriate combination, and in keeping with the simple character of the nonument terminates and the shaft begins. The shaft, a simple truncated cone. three feet and two-thirds in diameter at the base, and three feet and one-third at the point of juncture with the cap, is little less than three diameters high, crowned with a moulded cap, in which the strict severity of the Doric has given place to a freer mode of treatment; inasmuch as in this case the mouldings are much lighter, and the number of the members greater; the members composing the capitol are a counter-sunk fillet or cincture; an elongated cavette carved with the usual leaf and dart; a fillet, an ogee, (the largest member;) the whole terminated by the square abacus, which is four feet and five inches across. From the gr und to the top of the abacus is twenty-one feet. The whole is surmount bronze statue 9 feet in height, of Gen. Morgan, dressed in the hunting shirt of the olden time, with the otter skin chapeau of the then Riflemen uni-

form, modelled by Ward, of New York, and will stand in silent testimony of the sculptor's skill and hearty enthusiasm in his work. The figure of Gen. Morgan represents the hero as having just taken step; the right foot advanced, (the weight of the body thrown forward and resting upon it,) the left foot not yet having left the ground; the left arm is raised to the height of the breast. (the hand seems to be clutched,) while the right arm is drawn slightly back, with the elbow slightly bent, and the right hand firmly grasping a sword, the scabbard to which swings over the left hip. latter part of 1780 the condition of South | The face is turned toward the left, and State was overrun by the British and to- very marked features of the countenance are therefore displayed. The whole attitance to the British arms in the lower tude is expressive of action, while the part of the State, except such as was offered by the persistent attacks of the followers of Marion and Sumter. The tures with which a positive man emphacause of the Americans seemed to be sises his commands, leaves no doubt that waning, and the British and tories were whatever was ordered was obeyed. Still growing more and more bold and cruel life is a term which may very well be until the tide of war was turned by the applied to this figure, which in common decisive battle at King's Mountain in with the figure of Shakspeare by Mr. October. Late in December, General Ward, in the New York Central Park, is Morgan was sent to operate between fascinating in the easy grace of the atti-Pacolet and Broad Rivers and strike tude, the latter representing the great where he could do the most good. Being poet standing quietly, and expressive of in camp at Grindall Ford on the Pacolet | calm repose, as easily understood and on the 14th, he received intelligence that appreciated as is the movement almost; Cornwallis and Tarleton were in motion | the progress of the Morgan statue while more wine is consumed than in any to dislodge him; he abandoned that po- in neither is observable a trace of that sition and on the evening of the 16th stiffness common to many statues of high went into camp at the Cowpens, called reputation, that expression of anxious Hannah's Cowpens, because a man by expectation, as of standing for a picture the name of Hannah kept his cows there. and expecting momentarily the an-I am informed that the surrounding sec- nouncement from the photographer, tion of country formerly partook of the "that will do." The monument stands character of the Western prairies, the on a slight mound prepared for it. The

> In the face toward the battle field is the THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS. on the Field of Cowpens January 17th, 1781, fought victoriously The Right of Self-Government Civil Liberty. We enjoy the result of their toil and sacrifice; let us emulate their

This Column is crected by the New Hampshire, Massachusetts. Connecticut. Rhode Island. New Jersey,

New York. Delaware, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Maryland, Georgia, South Carolina.

THE OLD THIRTEEN STATES. The State of Tennessee,

And, below, in the sub-base, the follow-

The Unanimous Resolve

Congress of the United States, crowns This Memorial Column with the Form and Face of GENERAL DANIEL MORGAN, The Hero of Cowpens, who, on the Field, was victorious

in the great cause of AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. On the reverse side the inscription from the Southern States-One hundred years ago

the men of the North and the South fought together, and by their blond secured the independence and cemented the Union of the The bond that then bound them together is the Bond of their fellow-countrymen

to-day. The common country they created is the heritage of all their sons. The perpetuation of the Republic of our Fathers is the

safety and honor of North and South, Alike the sentiment and duty of all the States. ESTO PERPETUA.

Is displayed, and below, in the sub-base, THE WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY, The Widow of Col. William Washington Committed his Battle Flag,

Projected this Memorial Column and participated in its dedication, again unfurling The glorious Standard, Which at Eutaw shone so bright, And, as a dazzling meteor, swept Thro' the Cowrens deadly fight.

In the corresponding panels are the inscriptions of the Middle States: ONE PEOPLE. No NORTH, No SOUTH, No EAST, No WEST.
A COMMON INTEREST.

ONE COUNTRY-ONE DESTINY. 1881. As IT WAS, So EVER LET IT BE. On the reverse side the inscription of the New England States: N. H.-MASS.-R. I.-CONN.

PATRIOTISM AND THE BRAVE. IN THE PAST IS SACRIFICE, IN THE FUTURE, PROGRESS.

UNION AND LIBERTY.

THE UNVEILING.

The following young ladies will unveil the monument: Miss Eugenia H. Pickens, of Edgefield; Miss Grace Graham of New Orleans; Miss Hattie S. Brown of Winnsboro; Miss Clarice W. Colton, of Spartanburg City; Miss Sallie B. James and Miss Kate C. Smith, of Spartanburg county. Miss Pickens is a great who fought in this battle, and was afterwards promoted to Brigadier General, and had a sword voted to him by Concress. Her grand-father was Andrew Pickens, Governor of South Carolina, in 1816, and afterwards Governor of Alabama. She is the youngest and only unmarried daughter of Governor F. W. Pickens, who was a member of Congress five, and served in that capacity for ten years, was then appointed United States Minister to St. Petersburg, and afterwards Governor of South Carolina for the first two years after secession. Miss Graham is a lineal descendant of

General Morgan. Misses Brown and Colton are collateral descendants of General Morgan. Miss James is a descendant of Captain John Collins, who fought in this battle. Miss Smith is a descendant of a soldier of that name who fought in the battle of Cow-

1. Col. Wm. Washington's crimson silk battle flag, first displayed in the victorious charge at Cowpens 17th January 1881-will be the Colors of the Day, borne by the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, Captain George D. Bryan, commanding, under escort of the Fourth Brigade, S. C. V. Troops, General C. I

Walker commanding.

2. The Crimson sash of Col Wm. Washington, will be worn by his great grandson. John R. Washington, Jr., of the staff of General H. I. Hunt, U. S. A., the Reviewing Officer of the Day.

3. The sword voted by the Congress of the United States to Col. Andrew Pickens, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Cowpens, will be worn by his great grandson, Col. S. B. Pickens, of South

4. The Rev. A. Toomer Porter, Chaplain of the W. L. I., will use, on this oced in Edinburg, in 1768, by Alexander Kincaid, His Majesty's Printer, including the Book of Psalms and a portion of the New Testament. "It was picked up on the field of Cowpens by Jesse Brown, and has been in the family ever since."-Loaned for the occasion by Jesse Brown Lassiter, Miller's Ferry P. O., Florida. 4. A small drum, used at Cowpens by the Georgia Battalion, Major McCall, the

property of the Georgia Historical Socie-ty, will be used to beat the assembly. 6. A Silver Watch, with "Ben Dun-can's" name engraved in it; presented to Mr. Maybin, of Newberry County, S. C. and still in the possession of his descen-

dants, and in running order. There are quite a number of lesser articles, Powder Horns, Bullet Pouches, Swords, etc., expected to be brought there

From the Greenville Daily News.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., May 12. During the day and night before yesterday, and the early part of yesterday itself, every train that rolled into the depot was crowded with people who streamed from the cars and scattered in all directions. Yesterday morning at an early hour the public square was literally alive with visitors. From a slight elevavation the ground could be seen for a considerable distance, moving masses of people being in every direction; and the fluttering drapery of the women and the frequent flash and color of uniforms relieving the effect, made this scene one liberty and equality, and building up on of the most animated and pleasant of the this Continent a mighty Republic, whose day. The beauty of the spectacle was of course enhanced by the brilliant hues of the flags and banners fluttering in all directions. Towering above all was the monument with its proportions hidden by a large United States flag. A line was stretched across the public square from which depended streamers flags loaned by the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, the centre being

occupied by a large United States flag that almost swept the ground. From another line behind this one was suspended a large eagle grasping a shield, the figure being composed of immortelles. On the further side of the monument was a long banner inscribed with the words "one hundred years ago" and even more effectively and beautifully by a multitude of ladies on roofs and crowding windows and balconies with

The stand was in front of the Court House, and was large, broad and handsomely decorated. Across the centre ties.

The Butler Guards of Greenville began the ceremonies of the day by an impromptu fancy drill on the public square, which attracted much attention and admiration, the company beeing speedily the centre of an admiring crowd of citizens and military whose approving criticism was very grateful to the ear of

Greenville people, who were present probably 1,200 strong. The artillery formally opened the day with a salute of 100 guns, and in a few moments threreafter the troops came marching by to be reviewed by Gen. Henry I. Hunt, U.S. A. The parade was headed by the German Fusilier Band of Charleston, and the companies marched down by platoons in the following order:-German Artillery, Sumter Guards, Charleston Riflemen, Montgomery Guards, Palmetto Guards, Irish Volunteers, German Fusiliers and Washington Light Infantry, all of Charleston. Next came the Fifth Artillery Band United States Army, and the Carolina Rifle Battalion and German Hussars of Charleston: Gordon Light Infantry of Winnsboro; Governor's Guards and Richland Volunteers, of Columbia; Lee Light Infantry, of Chester; Carolina Military Institute, of Charlotte; Butler Guards, of Greenville; Greenville Military Institute, King's Mountain Military Academy, Columbia Artillery, and Spartanburg Artillery. The Butlers an encouragement to others forced to were placed in trying position, being between two organizations of "regulars," but acquitted themselves so well and marched so steadily that their friends had no reason to feel otherwise than very proud of them. Among the 600 tory told of no instance where inflexible troops in the procession they were conspicious for ther perfect dress and steady

By twelve o'clock the crowd had pearance as a soldier was as a teamster such a favorable position to be estimated rose by his talents and courage to a capthat the reporters fixed the numbers at taincy, and led his rifle company 600 from 8,000 to 20,000, the truth probably miles to Boston without losing a man. ging somewhere about half way between | In the assaults on Quebec, under Arnold the two. Among the distinguished per- his conspicuous courage and talents won sons to be noted on the stand at this time him higher position, and by Washington's were General A. M. Manigault, ex- recommendation he was made Colonel of a Governor Bonham, Judge Geo. S. Bryan, Rifle regiment, one of the finest in the

would open with prayer, and that gentleextracts from the church ritual.

young ladies selected to unveil the monuof the Washington Light Infantry with-

Gov. Hagood then made a brief and very appropriate little address, after which he introduced Capt. Geo. D. Bryan, who read effectively an ode written by Prof. Dickson, of Philadelphia, and recited by the Washington Light Infantry on their visit to the Cowpens battle the fight. ground in 1856.

The band then played "The Star Spangled Banner," and Gov. Hagood 1,100 to 1,150. A graphic description introduced Senator Hampton, who was was given of the attack, cavalry charges received with an old time yell, and repetitions of the old time; "Hurrah for British to turn the American flanks, and Hampton!" He said :"

MY COUNTRYMEN: One hundred years ago the hillsides and the vallies around the historic field of Cowpens were torn by the rough plough share of war. Now, they are smiling in quiet beauty, active with busy industry, blest with holy peace and dotted on every side with the happy homes of brave men and fair women. How great is the change that a century has wrought!

"Now on the place of slaughter, Are cots and sheepfolds seen, And rows of vines and fields of wheat, And apple orchards green. The fisher baits his angle, The hunter twangs his bow,

Little they think on those sturdy limbs
That moulder deep below.
Little they think how sternly
That day the trumpets pealed, Where in the slippery swamp of blood, Warrior and war horse reeled."

vas then the scene of one of the most memorable acts in the great drama of our revolutionary war. The actors on that occasion were well worthy to fill the heroic parts they were called on to perform, and we have met here to-day to recall their patriotic services, to do honor to their fame and to perpetuate their deeds by dedicating this monument to their memory. In the performance of representatives of the old thirteen "united olonies," and with them come those of North Carolina's fair daughter, Tennessee. All these now great States have contributed to the erection of this memorial column, and we meet to-day on this consecrated spot, as citizens of one great republic, and as brethren bound together by the strong ties of blood and of hereditary affection. At this shrine dedicated to liberty no fires save those of patriotism should be allowed to burn. The spirit of sectionalism should stand rebuked, and fraternity alone should inspire every American heart. (Cheers.) Here under the shadow of yonder stately monument, sacred for all time to come to the valor and the patriotism of our common ancestors we should bury all ani-mosities, and dedicate ourselves to the noble work of promoting the prosperity, the happiness and the peace of our whole country. The "Old Thirteen" call upon their bright and glorious daughters to join in this holy work. Let this grand sisterhood of free and equal States hand in hand, press forward in the great race of freedom and human progress, teaching to mankind the great lesson of States shall be:

"Distinct as the billows,

(Prolonged cheers). That is the mission that should inspire the heart of every patriot in our land. The Southern States repesented here, have done me the great honor to delegate me to speak for them on this occasion, and in their behalf I declare solemply that it is their purpose, their wish, their hope to make and keep our whole country great and prosperous honored at home, respected abroad-the fit home forever of a free and happy people. (Renewed cheering). This is not only our duty, as citizens, but should be our highest aim as patriots. To perform in large gilded letters. Many of the this only, to cheerish this aspiration, is stores and residences about the square not in the slightest degree inconsisten were decorated with banners and flags, with the political views we of the South held in the past, for the decree of Prov idence has made us all one people. This broad land from the lakes of the far North their handsome dresses and handsome to the gulf, from ocean to ocean, is our country, our home, and it behooves us to build up its prosperity, to defend its honor and to maintain its liber-We should strive to make it worthy was written in letters of evergreen. of the heroic ancestors who gave it to us. and worthy of our descendants to whom we shall leave it. The great questions which aroused such bitter discord and brought so much suffering on the country are forever settled, (cheers) and political wisdom as well as patriotism demands that the animosities they engendered should be buried with them (applause) Looking back to the past only to gain experience from its errors, to draw inspiration from its patriotic teaching, let uturn our faces resolutely and steadily to the future, determined with God's help to make that future bright with all the blessings that religion, education, peace and liberty can bestow" (cheers). Continuing, Senator Hampton alluded to the example of the revolution, and said that no names of that war occupied a more illustrious place in the history of that fought the momentous battle of Cowpens, He then described the importance of the battle, not given it by the numbers engaged but by the importance of the result. Throughout the country gloom and despair were everywhere, and the situation of the patriots seemed desperate. Charleston had fallen on the 12th of May, and the Southern army with Gates had been

defeated at Camden, Sumter's troops sur prised and dispersed by Tarleton. To aid the Southern country in its dire distress the brave soldier Daniel Morgan had offered his sword. His example was struggle with life unaided. Born in New Jersey he removed to the Valley of Virginia, where by industry and thrift he obtained a farm of his own and educated himself when only a boy in years. Hisdevotion, high courage and strong will won for a man more honorable position than this humble wagoner. His first apwith Braddock, from which position he

Cabell, Gen. Buford and Judge Chris- defeat of Gates, and soon after he was was posted in the rear of his line. tian of Virginia; State Senators Law- made a Brigadier General of a corps con- disposition being thus made, small parrence and Francis, of New Jersey, and structed of 320 Marylanders, 200 Virgin-ties of riflemen were detached to skir-Representatives, Van Cleef Lawrence, of lians and 80 cavalry under Col. Washing mish with the enemy, on which their New Jersey, and Gov. Jarvis of North ton. The volunteer troops of Davidson, whole line advanced with the greatest

opened the proceedings by calling upon Gov. Hagood to preside. Gov. Hagood on the 22d of January, Tarleton was orangements intended for their support. announced that the Rev. A. Tomer Porter dered by Conwallis, then at Winnsboro, The whole of Colonel Pickens's command to follow up Morgan and protect Ninety to make a joint attack on Morgan.

On the 14th Tarleton crossed the Pacolet, and Morgan retired to a position their numbers being superior to ours, At the conclusion of the prayer, the where he could give battle without being they gained our flanks, which obliged us roung ladies selected to unveil the monu-surrounded. He encamped at the Cow-to change our position. We retreated in ment marched to the stand under escort pens on the night of the 16th, and was of the Washington Light Infantry withhis object was to fice across Broad River. brisk fire, which threw them into disor-Relying on his troops, and knowing der. Lieut.-Col. Howard observing this Cornwallis to be only 25 miles away, gave orders for the line to charge bayo-Morgan determined to fight.

disposition of the troops, Senator Hampton went on to relate the circumstances of

The whole force of the Amermicans was 850, and that of the British from on either side, and the manœuvres of the of the Americans to counteract the effort, and of the final repulse of the British with heavy loss.

The victory of Cowpens was one of the most brilliant and decisive of the war, and its announcement gave universal joy throughout the country. It was there that the tide turned in our favor. Except at Guilford that tide flowed steadily control of North and South Carolina and Georgia, but put on the offensive, and forced to a series of retreats that made Yorktown possible.

Before mentioning the brave men whose names were mentioned in the reports, Senator Hampton paid a glowing ribute to the private soldiers under whose tattered jacket oftentimes beat a heart as true and glowed a patriotism as oure as that beneath the braided coat of he officer, and alluded to the hard fate that excluded him who bore the h at and burden of war from its glory until the final judgment, when the names of the private soldiers, over whom the eternal mountains stood as monuments, would | ters to the world. be found in letters of living light. Eager Howard, of the Maryland line, Washington were mentioned. In connection with the latter he called attention streamed in bold defiance over the men who fought at Cowpens was here to-day,

under the same skies and amid the same At the conclusion of Senator Hampton's adress Capt. James Simons read, and did full justice to, a ballad: "The Blue Hen's Chickens," which was received with

laughter and applause. the crowd to prolonged cheering.

Mr. Higginson was followed by Hon.

applauded. Senator Hampton stated that he had a ina would not forget him when they next have a great celebration. (Cheers

The young ladies appointed for the purpose then pulled at the ropes, and the nagnificent statue stood revealed in all simple grandeur of conception and perfection of execution, before the cheering

At night the ceremonies were concluded with a beautiful illumination and pyrotechnic display, and a grand banuet at the Merchant's Hotel, given by he people of Spartanburg to their honorored guests.

General Morgan's Account of the Battle of

CAMP NEAR CANE CREEK,) January 19th, 1781.

DEAR SIR:-The troops I have the bonor to command have gained a complete victory over a detachment from the British army commanded by lieut. Col. larleton. The action happened on the 17th inst., about sunrise, at a place called the Cowpens, near Pacolet river.

On the 14th, having received certain information that the British army were n motion, and that their movements clearly indicated their intention of disodging us, I abandoned my encampnents at Grindall's Ford, and on the 16th, in the evening, took possession of a post about seven miles from the Cherosee Ford on Broad river. My former position subjected me at once to the operations of Lord Cornwallis and Col. Tarleton, and in case of a defeat, my retreat might easily have been cut off. My situation at the Cowpens enabled me to improve any advantages I might gain. and to provide better for my own security, should I be unfortunate. These reasons induced me to take this post, notwithstanding it had the appearance of a retreat. On the evening of the 16th the enemy occupied the ground we removed from in the morning. An hour before daylight, one of my scouts informed me that they had advanced within five miles of our camp. On this information, the necessary dispositions were made; and from the alacrity of the troops, we were soon prepared to receive

The light infantry, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Howard, and the Virginia militia, under Major Triplett, were formed on a rising ground. The third regiment of dragoons, consisting of eighty men under the command of Lieut.-Col. Washington, were so posted in their rear as not to be injured by the enemy's fire and yet be able to charge the enemy, should an occasion offer. The volunteers from North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, under the command of Colonel Pickens, were posted to guard the flanks. Major McDowell, of the North Carolina volunteers, was posted on the right flank, in front of the line one hundred and fifty yards, and Major Cunningham, of the Georgia volunteers, on the left, at the same distance in front. Colonels Branner and Thomas, of the South Carolinians, on the right of Major McDowell, and Col. Hays and McCall, of the same corps, on the left of Major Cunningham. Captains Tate and Buchannan with the Augusta riflemen were to support the right of the line. The enemy drew up Chicago in consequence of the strike of in one line four hundred yards in front of our advanced corps. The 1st battalion grain are spoiling from dampness, and right; the 7th regiment to our left; the amounts in some cases to fully \$100 per companies, one hundred men each, on the flowing, and cattle arriving have to be flanks. In their front moved on two kept in the cars on the track, with no Hon. Gen. Johnstone, Hon. Geo. B. army. Retiring from ill health, he rein-Lartigue, Hon. H. A. Gaillard, Col. listed immediately when he heard of the with two hundred and eighty cavalry, them. field pieces, and Lieut. Col. Tarleton conveniences for feeding or watering

of North Carolina, and the militia of impetuosity, shouting as they advanced. Sumter were given him. At Pacolet he Majors McDowell and Cunningham was joined by 200 mounted militia, and gave them a heavy fire and retreated to the

enemy advanced to our line, they received a well directed and incessant fire; but to change our position. We retreated in good order about fifty paces, formed, advanced on the enemy and gave them a nets, which was done with such address After describing the batte-field and the | that the enemy fled with the utmost precipitation. Lieut. Col. Washington dis-

covering that the cavalry were cutting down our riflemen on the left. charged them with such firmness as obliged them to retire in confusion. The enemy were entirely routed, and the pursuit continued for upwards of twenty Our loss is very inconsiderable, not

having more than twelve killed and sixty wounded. The enemy's loss was ten commissioned officers killed, and upwards of one hundred rank and file; two hundred wounded; twenty-nine commissioned officers and more than five bundred privates, prisoners, which fell into our hands, with two field pieces, two standards, eight hundred muskets, one to the arms of the young Republic until traveling forge, thirty-five wagons, seventhe crowning victory of Yorktown. By this battle the British not only lost their dred dragoon horses, and all their music. They destroyed most of their baggage, which was immense. Although our suc cess was complete, we fought only eight hundred men, and were opposed by upwards of one thousand chosen British

> Such was the inferiority of our numbers, that our success must be attributed to the justice of our cause and the gallantry of our troops. My wishes would induce me to name every sentinel in the corps. In justice to the bravery and good conduct of the officers, I have taken the liberty to enclose you a list of their names, from a conviction that you will be pleased to introduce such charac-

Major Giles, my aid-de-camp, and (Cheers). The names of the distin-guished officers of the action, Col. John deserve and have my thanks for their Col. Andrew Pickens, and Col. Wm. The Baron de Glaebeut, who accompanies Major Giles with these dispatches, served with me as a volunteer, and behaved so as to merit your attention.

I am, dear Sir, Your obedient servant, DANIEL MORGAN. To GEN. GREENE.

Beast Butler and the Spoons.

Hon. Thos. Wentworth Higginson, of silver spoons of rebels to his own use has Massachusetts, representing the New often been explained, but is none the less England States, was next introduced, and | likely to survive as a joke in the North delivered a most finished and appropriate | and as a ground of hatred in the South oration, many passages of which moved | On this account a detailed narrative of the affair from his own pen is interesting In reply to a letter of inquiry from a Wm. H. Francis, of New Jersey, who delived a most happy little address, that in New Orleans he dug up the swords was enthusiastically received and freely belonging to the rebel General Twiggs, one of which had been presented by the United States, and the other two by message of regret from President Garfield | Georgia and the city of Augusta in that at his inability to attend, and expressing State. He sent them to the President, the hope that the people of South Caro and they were afterward deposited in the Treasury Department. Gen. Twiggs'

daughter, wife of a United States officer. finally claimed them, and Gen. Butler told her that he would recommend the government to hand them over. He then remarked to her: "You do not ask me about the box of family silver I got at the same time with the swords. I understand the reason, I think, and appreciate the delicacy which prompts your course." He proceeded to explain that he used the silver until he left the Department of Louisiana, when he handed t over with all other similar property that had come into his possession Quartermaster of his successor, whose receipts he took. He closes his letter by assuring his correspondent that he had never taken pains to deny or explain the

many slanders leveled against him, "Perhaps it might not be uninteresting to you to know that immediately after the war, suits were brought against me aggregating in claims of damages, quite a nillion of dollars, in the courts of New York and Baltimore, upon every matter where the pursuers thought I had either exceeded my authority or acted wrongfully. Three of those suits have been tried, and I have been sustained in each case by the courts, and all the others have been either discontinued or left silently to slumber more than fifteen years. No judgment for a dollar has ever

been recovered against me in them, nor

ever will be. "My acts in New Orleans and elsewhere where I had command have been brought in question in collateral suits between other parties, which have gone up to the Supreme Court of the United States, and I never have heard of a single instance where what I had done has not been confirmed by that court. With this record I am content to leave such matters to the fair judgment of all honest men, especially when supplemented by another consideration; that during ten years of pretty prominent action in Congress. when party passions and prejudices were at their height, no act of mine as a member of Congress has ever been investigated by any committee. Before I went to Congress a bitter charge was made against me in the House of Representatives, and an investigation asked, which was fully met and answered in the House by a triumphant vote against even an

investigation. "As chief executive officer of the Board of Managers of the Home for Disabled Soldiers, some eight or ten millions of the United States passed through my hands, and some years ago on investigation being demanded of my action it was had before the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, and a unanimous report of that committee, of men of both parties, exonerated me from all blame, and even from having made any errors of judgment. Again, when I sur-rendered my trust, after fourteen years of service, the Board of Managers, composed in a majority of men of the highest character, and of different politics, passed a resolution of appreciation of my action and of personal confidence and regard of which I am reasonably proud."

-- Twenty thousand car-loads of freight are detained on the tracks in and near of the 71st regiment was opposed to our the consequent reduction in value egion infantry to our centre, and two light car. The stock yards are full to over-